### GATH AT THE FAIR

Ne Tells of Wonderful Sights at the World's Fair.

### igness of recent years

of the Interesting Things the

per perso the world, and per incident world's members of the person of t

in gardly the result of sullage others and fereign treval, which give a single to the assurantly measured the man, and this imported to his father, the tuning got rich in some way or ther form that the world holds him of at his own white. More wealth complainer but little in this country. Bure is industrial to it, but whenever is helpful, kind and groupine, wealth to beingful, kind and groupine, wealth the imper in this land then anythers.

As I note among the American ma-nimeries. I find that searly every one I thus has a respectable origin in

Limbing around among the shipbuild-ers who appear here from every coun-try, I am Cragogs, who have built so man' stour ships of war. They date back to the first quarter of the cen-tury, and built the first propaller tug-bent in this country, these little things you see flying around our har-bors with the strength of glants tow-ing the big steamships.

Man; things we used to have in per-fection we see no more. Fur instance,

ection we see no more. Fur instance, aper collars in 1863 were being mannfactured by the million. Blamaret Dermiste came to camp with another tmerican, who were a paper coller. Sut cathuloid has replaced paper, and less and cotten have become so cheap hat it hardly pays to wear the poor

Here I see Disaton's great saw exhibit and am reminded of the time when Disaton sold his common saws for a profit of only seven cents on the fieren in order to underbid the English, who then controlled our market. Out of that manufacture the Disaton boys have created from the everglades of Florida a substantial empire upon which they find fibers which are wowen into American carpets and other things. That single new industry has built up a whole town, and no man in australia or the liritish colonies would not prefer the American saw to a foreign one.

In point of fact, the cheap hardware of the present day is German and not American. The German burdware is made to undersell the English, while we are going on in our own lines, keeping up the standard.

I look around among the machines and I think of Morris & Tasker, who began their factory in Philadelphia in 18th, making gas pipes and other cast-ings. They also went down to old Newcastie in course of time and made It into something like a city.

You know very well that the cotion and called mills of Providence grow atrenger and stronger every year, and that nobedy here thinks of buying for-eign cottons and prints. Well, they were established by Samuel Slater, who was been in 1755, and he was a clerk of Arkwright, the inventor of the cotton spinning machine, and saw through their business from end to end. In 1780, just after we had a national government, he saw a notice of a grant of \$100 for a man who would

troduce a machine for carting cot So Slater started for America from Herbyshire at the age of twenty-



PRINTING THE PIRST WORK IS AMERICA the English law, and he did not inform his family of his destination for fear he would be arrested on the ship as a taking out of the oventry valu-

crable mill Moses Brown of Providence, advertised for a manager. Slater constructed the Arkwright set of machines for the Browns at Pawtuciet, and cotton began to be manufactured by Almy, Brown and Blater

and found the foremen of the Gorban mechs there to be a fine old liteming bom Englishmen, who had been in this country since I had been that is In any, more than half a century. Ingine who come to this country almost in unstably set their facus against the Bessiah Laws, for they have cast their lot in with the new condition of

Here in the world's fajr are the Jambana, where we meet to hear of at Beinesstung. Pa., and whose acceptant was a povernor of Rhode Island, prompted to the manufactures. Those pergie ye back to edited itimes, and have been manufacturing over since, both in New Engiand and Philadelphia. Here is Rebort l'atterners's profuntion. He was an ignition of 1700 and he came to the spiritual of 1700 and he came to the rebortes. He had better have stuck to his factories, for he made a lost

THE PERSON NAMED IN



try, and at the end of the stell war we made fourteen thousand tons. A white lead manufacturer of Cincinnati, Mr. Goskova, was the protitions or di-rector general of the Phili-delphia ax-hibition.

hibition.

Diphrellas commenced to be made on a large scale in this country in 1800 by the Wrights, who are still at it, and who were four brothers, all from Oxfordshire. England. For tan years they made only one hundred umbrollas a day, and by the time of the civil war made three thousand a day.

The different shot towers in this country, such as that in Philadelphia, were put up as early as 1808 to the

country, such as that in Philadelphia, were put up as early as 1808 to the height of one hundred and eighty feet. The genius of the Pennsylvania mechanics appeared at Baltimore, where most of the early establishments were of Pennsylvania introduction, and many of them are still so. The Ellicotts went from Bucks county and founded Eilicott City, Md.

founded Eilicott City, Md.

They were making cannon in 1814 at at the Fort Pitt works, Pittaburgh, to be used by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. It was many a year before we began to make copper and brass out there, say in 1850, after we had developed Lake Superior copper.

Old Peter Cooper, whose green cotton umbreils was so familiar in New York, and who left a legacy of gratitude to the many young men who are being trained at his schools, was a simple smith, who made engines in Baltimore in the first third of our century, and here we see his descendants still and here we see his descendants still showing extended rolling mills, etc., which Cooper and Hewitt control.

The Chicopee works, near Spring-field, Mass., started in 1820, and began

to manufacture outlery, and here we rounding everything else; these people cast the first American statuary, such as the gates of the capitol at Washington, the statue of Washington in New York and that of De Witt Clinton in Greenwood cemetery.

The Pennsylvania railroad shows the cars which originally ran on the Cam-den & Amboy railroad, when old Com-modors Vanderbilt met with an accilent and got lame for life; Harian & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del., show an exact reproduction of the first train of cars they put on the Delaware train of cars they put on the Delaware reads. The Transportation building is a place to-have a prayer meeting, and thank the spirit of mechanism for the comfort we have in this day and generation, and yet gramble about it.

Here are the exhibits of John Steph-

Here are the exhibits of John Stephenson, who began to build cars in 1831, building his first street car in 1832, to run to Harlem; as long ago as 1843 he moved up to his plain works in Twenty-sixth street, whence he has been turning out to every nation on the globe an endless procession of

street cars. We began to build locomotives as early as 1820, and our great factories, like those of Baldwin & Rogers, go like those of Baldwin & Rogers, go back beyond the present generation.

The magnificent performances of Roebling in suspension bridge building were all consequent upon his living in western Pennsylvania, and seeing the futile attempts made to dam up a river to pass barges across it. He suspended the aqueducts on wires, and his family constructed the Niagara and Brooklyn bridges.

They began to make stoves in Albany, as they are now doing at many factories, in 1812. Cornell's iron works there was started in 1812.

was started in 1819.
The bells of Troy, which have rung a continual poun for seventy years, were being cast in 1836.

Chickering pianos were made by a plain New Hampshire cabinet maker in

Oliver Ames begun his works in 1836, offiver Amss begun his works in 1836, and in course of time made thirty thousand plows a year, and his some made four thousand shevels a day or a million and a quarter a year, which dug up California, dug the ramparts of the civil war, dug out the Countock lodes, and dug the railways to the Pacific. The third generation of Ameses is now in those works and has produced and in those works and has produced. desed governors, etc. Sixty-seven years ought to be a reasonable time to have established works.

### IN COLONIAL TIMES.

Work of Our Forefathers Was Truly

Work of Gur Forefathers Was Truly
Remarkable.

There must have been a good deal of especity in the colonies, for I note that they made scythes by the triphammer.

Mushets were made in 17ss by one Orr, who began to make plate shorpis also. In the revolution a micentraptain was asked by an Englishman. "Where do you get your cannon?" "We cost them." "Where did you get your patterns?" "At Saratoga," said the Tankes.

As late us 77th the Yankes mills had so

As late as JTSo the Yankes mills had so As into no 4700 the Yacibee mills had so far progressed that parliament passed an act prolifiting the creetion of any sisteing or rolling mills building forgen or steel furname in America. Yet this set was called an encourage-ment to ply and har iron.

A sail machine was used at Asser-bury in 1900 for ceiting and heading nails, and man turned out two hun-dred thousand spile a day; the sails more considered superior to those from England and sail twenty per cont. shadow. The inventor of the sail suc-shadow was only theaty-few years old and proviously he had said the for the Massachusette size and gold leads and brokels, and he removed to Phile-dolphia and then to Leaden, and con-tinued all his life inventing and patent-ing; this was Jacob Perkins, of New-ley, part.

the red from of the merchant and re-turn him the nails."

Still, the brase factories of New England aftest the importance of small things. Near the copper mines, in 1773, they put the prison, and made the falons work the mines, and many Tories were put there during the revo-

When Whitney was disappointed in the cotton gin he began to manufac-ture arms, in 1795, and was to have made ten thousand stands in two years, but it took two years in the



ST. DIE, THE MAN WRO NAMED THIS COUNTRY AMERICA.

the preparation and eight more in the performance, and he invented his own tools and introduced transferable parts to the gun. His contract was for one hundred and thirty-four thousand dol-

hundred and thirty-four thousand dol-lars, and all the armories of the coun-try were put upon his model.

We began to polish crystals and pre-cious stones here in 1776, and the be-ginner. Abel Buell, made the maps for Morse's Geography. Nearly all the knee and shoe buckles.

sleeve and vest buttons used in this country before the revolution were made by the natives, and not imported from England at all, no more than the old bricks which are shown as imported next door to every brickyard in the

1837. A person was brought from Wales who had seen the reduction by anthracite there; a continuous blast of ninety days with pure anthracite and only argilaceous ore secured a premium of three thousand dollars to the promoters, which had been sub-scribed by citizens of Philadelphia. In 1808 American anthracite was first used in a grate for fuel by Jesse Fell. At Brownsville, where James G. Blaine was born, the first nail factory

West of the Alleghenies was set up, the workmen being brought there from Hagerstown, Md., about 1792. They were handmade wrought nails. In 1784 a great seam of coal was struck at Pittsburgh on the land of the Penns, and various kinds of iron manufacture was at once begun.

A steel furnace was put up in Phila-delphia in 1747, and was visited by Washington.

An Irishman in Philadelphia built our first steam engine in 1775, and it pumped water for a distillery. It seems that Thomas Paine, the con-troversalist, was the first bold engineer

in the colonies, and he proposed to make a bridge over the Schuylkill river, to be built without piers, with an arch of four hundred feet span. His plans were carried out finally, and Jef-ferson made a complimentary mention of him in Paris.

Stephenson, the great English engi-neer, said of Tom Paine's bridge over the Wear at Sunderland: "The boldness of the attempt leads us to wonder at rather than to admire a structure which, as regards its proportions and the small quantity of materials employed in its construction, will proba-bly remain unrivaled."

The location of Baltimore in Maryland is in much due to the proximity of iron ore, and iron was made there

as early as 1792. The furnaces in western Maryland, about the Antietum, date to 1765, and furnished many of the earliest iron-workers for Pittsburgh and the west. In 1775 there were twelve gunsmith shops in Maryland, of which five were in Fredericktown and two in Hagers-town and four in Baltimore and George-town. The guasmiths existed on the

The year Washington was born Col. Spottawood was making iron on the Rappahannock, the commencement of the present extensive iron industry in Virginia: he imported Germans, forges were built about 1757 in the Shenan-

doch ralley. We have been making comba for our selves here in America since 1791, when we made 6,000 dozens in one place in

Packet bonts began to run from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati in 1794, once every fear weeks two bonts, made bul-let proof, each bont armed with aix let proof, each boat armed with als cannon, earrying each a pound ball.

Robert Pulton patented a double incitined plane for transportation in 170s. We began called printing in Providence during Washington's presidency, a Frenchman starting it, who had married in that country, and using the devices he knew in Almen; the doubt to be printed was imported from Calcutta.

The French Dupont came to Wilmington, Del., about 1801, and commenced the manufacture of gaugoreder, and a long time ago could make five thousand teaches also observe the recorder alone.

The first full-blanded Merine breek imported into this country, was Dan Police, in 2011. The French government had just compalled Spain to give her six thousand Merine along. On arrival, one of these sheep u is bugget by Depost for sixty dellars, and bugget to discountants his openion. Changelow Livinguism beight the even to come with his facility and beginning the country of th

with his Enzymoullist story which he had imported.

Flactor of physic was introduced into this country in 1797 by Judge Peters, of Fidindelphia, and Oliver Evans ground it.

Lairobe, of Baltimore, ridiculed the

chusetts.

The year we first established the steamboat, 1807, the Milan decree came out and the British orders in council, closing the cause to our trade, which thereupon developed inwards, as the railreads have done since the civil war, when the British and their allies destroyed our shipping.

Purhaps some of the evils which have followed from the potent influence of the interior and its rapid development are being repeated in our own time through the agency of the Pacific roll-read.

Refere Jefferson was out of office the place works were extensive in Pists-

glass works were extensive in Pitta-burgh.

The carbonated mineral waters, artificially made, were introduced into America in 1897 by Joseph Hawkins. He soon had a rival, and they made seltser, seds, peppermint and Ballaton waters at six cents a glass.

A shot tower one hundred and seventy feet high was on the Hehuyikill, in 1807. The first turnpike was opened to any extent in this country in 1794, from Philadelphia to Lancaster. Our bridges, thrown by Hurr seroes the wide rivers, were particularly noted in Europe, and several of them yet stand, as at Trenton, Harrisburg and Brownsville.

Large cotton mills were built near

ton, Harrisburg and Brownsville.

Large cotton mills were built near
Baltimore and other places in 1908,
when the gin had got in its fine work.

American manufactures exceeded one
hundred and twenty million dollars in
1810, Gallatin reported. The population was then somewhat over seven

Savings banks started in England in 1804, and were in 1810 proposed for

America.

In 1818 Lowell was commenced, the great seat of the cotton factories, and partly as a result of the war with England. In 1815 Cincinnati had six thousand people and a number of factories. The Americans sent plates, scythes and cradles to England in 1815 which outhreshed those in use there.

Our first steam paper mill went into use at Pittsburgh in 1816, and that year five steamboats were built on the western rivers and one on Lake Ontario.

An impending panic in 1817 called for more protection and the navigation act was passed, the president appeared in Rhode Island native cloth and the whole legislature of Connecticut was clothed in domestic fabrics.

The Eric canal was started.

The Eric canal was started.

The first manufacturers' journal was started by Prof. Silliman in 1818, and

still exists.

The Fastklin institute of Philadelphia was incorporated in 1824, the first important society to promote me-chanics and inventions. Pittsburgh, in 1826, had seven rolling mills and nine foundries. The next year American machinery was down to fourteen dollars a spindle. The Cohoes company was incorporated at this time, and japanned or patent leather was made at Newark by Seth Borden.

VANKER GENIUS.

Gath Writes of the Growth of American Ingenuity.

Said I to a hotel-keeper with a cos-mopolitan experience: "What estimate do you put upon the Americans as ar-tists, manufacturers and exhibitors

"I think there is more good hard "I think there is more good hard sense among the Americans than you will find in another land. Sometimes we fall out of conceit with ourselves because we see another runn executing some piece of fine work which we do not try to do, but you will notice that we hever fail to employ the antist. Youder is a man making filligree work in plaster and putting down ancient Mosaic door in one of our boudoirs. He works very cheap. Somebody else probably controls his labor. Now, why should we despair because we do not furnish a native mechanic who can do just that work? It is derivative do just that work? It is derivative from what took place in his country thousands of years ago; it is European mosaic and a bit of Greek cornice. At the rate we are proceeding meantime, annexing all other races, we shall have workers in every branch right at hand. I see nothing out there in that exhibition which is not liable to be produced within a very brief time in the United States, if it is not here already. Out in the west we have many German sculptors, decorators, etc., more, think, than you have in the east, and they are allowed to pursue the bent of their own feelings in the west, as they are not in the east. They can erect in one of our parks a statue of a German poet. They are not interfered with in their studios as to what models they have, and they can work on Sunday. That which deters American art in its most imaginative performances is the pressure of old religious and moral ideas. For the same reason we do not make native wines up to

we do not make native wines up to the fureign mark; there are tens of thousands of native families in Chicago which make it a point never to have a glass of wine on the table nor any liquor in the house. But you must understand that these buildings at the great show which the world has regarded with favor were all contrived in this country. A majority of them were done by native Americans. The building exploits of this country have long been noted abroad. We introduced from fromts to buildings when they were thought preposterous in Europe. Here in Chicago we commenced the raising of buildings by serves and hydraulic power, and that was the way Pullman commenced. They have been talking fifty or sixty years about the Thames tunnel, which has no point of genius not possessed by the two tunnels in Chicago, which from the moment of their execution have been in ment of their execution have been in operation. The earnal out from these lakes to the cast is equal to about any-thing of ble-suck you find in Europe.



was the head or picture or statue of Abraham Lincoln. What did he do for the arts? I asked.

The reply came wondrously quick; he did only one thing, and that was in 1860 to patent an apparetus for imoying reasols which had got aground or snagged in the western rivers. The patent lawyer whom Mr. Lincoln supplyed still lives in Washington city, at the age of about 87—Mr. & C. Robbins. The model is in the patent office. This was a few years only after Ericcoon had patented the screw propeller.

peller.

I thought to myself again: "How many reaping machines are there?"
Lincoln was a lawyer in the McCormick reaper case. Who are the Mc mick resper case. Cormicks?

In the year 1834 Silas H. McCormick, of Rockbridge county, Va., and that is the county where the natural bridge stands, took out a patent for cutting grain of all kinds. It took the medal at the world's fair in London of 1851, grain of all kinds. It took the medal at the world's fair in London of 1851, cut twenty acres of grain a day, was renewed in 1848, and expired after the close of the civil war, having yielded the patentee between one and two millions of dollars. Soon after 1846 J. Reid, of Illinois, and W. K. Ketchum patented reapers. It is to be observed that the great exhibition of 1851 mainly brought out the superiority of American agriculture machine patents. In 1852 a great field trial of movem and reapers was held at Geneva, N. Y., which was followed up, and in 1887, at Syracuse, fifteen mowing, ains reaping and fourteen combination machines were entered for competition. We had then patented one hundred and seventy-six harvesters and sixty-two mowing machines, and have added about one hundred to two hundred every year since. One of these minor machines, invented in Illinois by John H. Manny, became the basis of the Hoosick Falls mower. Looking over the history of such harvesters, it would seem that they were almost invariably invented in the harvest field or in the history of such harvesters, it would seem that they were almost invariably invented in the harvest field or in shops adjacent to the harvest field. The McCormicks have acquired fine real estate in Chicago, have called a hotel there from their native Virginia, have given money to the University of Virginia, where they have sent some of their children to be educated. have intermarried with the Blaines, Medills and other efficient families in

The west is full of windmills and they were not much known until rewide range of flour and other milling machinery, I wondered if there was any place to find the successful story

of the mill in this country.
It seems that the sawmill was an It seems that the assemill was an American invention in very early days, and that we employed windmills on American coasts before they were used in England. The Dutch colonists at Manhattan used them first, no doubt, and as their colony extended from the Connecticut river to Virginia, they had a wide introduction. The first mill-stones sent over here from England paid eleven pounds freight in 1625. In 1635 one of the Tremont hills in Boston was called Windmill hill. People first used mortars and hand mills to first used mortars and hand mills make their meals and flour; for a good while Virginia sent meal to Massachu-setts. The alleged Bunic or Northman ruin at Newport is part of the old Colonial mill, and it was built in fact by Gov. Benedict Arnold, ancestor of the truitor, who refers to it in his will

seems that Inigo Jones, a celebrated architect, built the foundation of a mill just like this at Chesterton, Eng-

land.
The mills had so extended around Long Island and New Jersey that Gov.
Andres in 1678 gave New York city a
monopoly of the making and bolting of
flour, refusing to let any be imported
into New York but what should be ground there.

The Rochester mills, which ground eight hundred thousand barrels of four thirty years ago, had a beginning in

The Brandywine creek, which emp ties into the Delaware at Wilmington,

The Brandywine creek, which empties into the Delaware at Wilmington, had, two hundred years ago, one hundred and thirty improved mill sites upon it, and one set of mills still standing ground four hundred thousand bushels of grain a year. In the midst of this superior milling society Oliver Evans commenced his inventions, a man well worthy a statue somewhere in this country. He was the first important inventor of mill machinery for grain, and he made millstones near Philadelphis.

The course of inventors and inventions is toward the newest fields of conquest. A man who is duting something in the east in a limited field by aid of an invention, transfers that invention to a greater faild when he hears of it. The old packers of huma about Norfolk and Enittmers moved to Cincinnati when they found they could care so many more hams in that region. The McGormichs moved from the high parts of Vingesia, where mountain wheat was raised which would export through the tropics in flow, out to the far west, where they could put their invention into the prairie grain and more immunional bushels. rie grain and mor inmatrable bu

vice president in Henry Wilson.

They began to send show to England in the seventeenth matery. The rescon why leather in New York is made in what is called the awang, is that butchers, turriers, shoetnakers and tanners were expelled outside the walls in 1400.

in 1878.

It was only one hundred and do years ago that a committee was appointed in Philodelphia to inquire into the process of coloring lasther in process for the process. They paid an Armenian, whom they found, one hundred posteds and a gold model to give them the information.

After the revolution all the shoe magazinetyrors in this country were relied by an avalances of basts and shoes cant over from England and France.

Prance.

Virginia led off just before the constitution in putting a tariff on foreign leather and shows, and congress suin followed the example.

About 1648 John Winthrop and a company began the manufacture of iron with a corps of workmen from England in the vicinity of Lynn, uning the bog ore, and the works were kept up for one hundred years, until helter iron was found further west.

Among the workmen thus introduced from England was Joseph Jenks, who began to make scythes in 1048 and got a patent on them ten years later. His perents were radical and consisted of greater length and thinness of the blade and weight a bur of iron upon the back to strongthen it. Garn.



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"Wall, she had her shirts all on when I want in, all a flownin' and a shints, down onto the carpet, a glitterin' pite of pink satin and white lane, and persoys. Govern one-upb for a princess."

"At last Miss Finding species and says the, as the kinder created hermit before the I am, "How do you like my dress?"

"Oh!" says I, wanth' to make myoulf agreeable, "the shirts are beautiful, but I can't judge how the hull dress looks, you know, till you gas your wint on."

"My waist?" says the. "Tw." caps I. "I have gest it on," caps she.

"Where is it?" says the. "Tw." caps I. "I have gest it on," to pe she.

"Where is it?" says the, a lookie, at her closer through my species. "Mines is the waist?"

"More, says the, a plattle, to a pink belt ribbon, and a string of bands over each she ther.

Tays I. "He Platent, do won each that a waist?"

"Any I. "I reyou tell no. Mus Finams, that you are gots down into that evered of practice on me and witnesse, with nothin' but them strange on to cover you?" Says I. "Do you ell me that and you a perfecter and a Christian?"

"Yes," says the, "I paid gree for the dress, and is haist librity I am going to mits "---

OPINIONS OF CRITICS. Exceedingly amuning." - Sear Exceleté Cordoné, "Indictions haunce." - FE Cordoné, it is an example of the homest servesses on the follow of fachion. - Lecture Corner has exeruciatingly formy, we had to sit best and large until the team came. - Worldy a "Unquestionably her heat." - Fairer Fee From the Cordon Prof. The Prof. T

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